

# looking ahead

... A monthly report by the National Planning Association on forward-looking policy planning and research—announced, underway, and completed—of importance to the nation's future

In This Issue—

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOWER  
MEKONG BASIN

THE IDEA OF DEMOCRACY

THE WORLD'S POPULATION  
CENTERS

NEW U.S. DISARMAMENT  
ADMINISTRATION

THE SEARCH FOR "GIFTEDNESS"

the people of NPA

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## A Model of International Economic Cooperation

### Development of the Lower Mekong Basin

by Ellen Chatti

Assistant Editor for *Looking Ahead*

THE 2,625-MILE MEKONG RIVER, the world's tenth greatest river in terms of the volume of water it carries, plays a vital role in the national economies of Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Since it is a snow-fed river rising in the high Himalayas and has a perennial flow, this river, when developed, could conceivably rank with Southeast Asia's greatest natural resources. Wise conservation and utilization of its waters, in the opinion of many experts, can contribute more toward improving human welfare in this area than any other single undertaking.

A wild and torrential river in its upper basin, the Mekong changes character totally in the lower basin where it becomes an international river 1,900 miles long affecting the lives and fortunes of every inhabitant along its way. The total drainage area of the Mekong amounts to about 307,000 square miles and approximately 77 percent of the drainage area—or about 235,000 square miles—is within the lower basin. This is where the bulk of the population—about 17 million people—lives. In Laos and northeastern Cambodia the density is about 26 persons per square mile, in central Cambodia it is 67, in northeastern Thailand about 93, and in the delta area in southern Vietnam about 259.

At times, during the monsoon season, the river is powerful enough to reverse the flow of one of its tributaries. Flooding has been a constant fear of the people along the Mekong since ancient times. Always a destructive giant, its floods have wrought havoc to vast areas of the rich land, even as they still do. The river usually starts to rise following the onset of the monsoon in May or June and attains its maximum level in September or October when it overflows its banks, spreading in a vast sheet and inundating three to four million hectares (1 hectare = 2.4 acres) of land in Cambodia and southern Vietnam. Today, there is not a single bridge or permanent man-made structure spanning the Mekong.



### The "Applications Race"

● "Today, innovations in science tend to be valued first for their contributions to our military power. We talk much of the 'Sputnik race,' the race in basic science. There is yet another race—the challenge to apply the innovations of science to the peaceful pursuits of industry, government, and other human organizations. This 'applications race' has received little, if any, recognition. Yet, in terms of reaching our national goals and maintaining the basic strength that underlies our military supremacy, it is second to none in importance."

An excerpt from "The Basic Economic Consequences of Automation," by John Diebold, President, The Diebold Group of Management Consulting Companies; a discussion paper presented at the Governor's Conference on Automation, Cooperstown, New York, June 1960.



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## International Cooperation

The harnessing of the mighty Mekong River is one of the most ambitious ventures in international economic cooperation ever undertaken. The long-range program for the Mekong is the construction of a series of five or six dams and hydroelectric power stations on the main river and several others on its principal tributaries. In addition to the generation of power, the construction of these projects would meet the requirements for irrigation in some areas, would moderate floods, would increase river depth to help navigation, and should help industrial development in the basin.

The spirit of cooperation sparked by the four riparian countries themselves has spread to the United Nations and certain of its specialized agencies and even to countries outside the basin area. The original cost of the total program of investigations was estimated at some \$9.2 million, but it now appears that the cost will amount to \$12 million, if not more.

Brief descriptions of United Nations and outside contributions to the current program of investigations are given below:

- Of particular note is the role that the United Nations Special Fund, now only in its second year, is playing in the project. Designed to assist the acceleration of economic and social development in less developed countries, the Special Fund has so far contributed \$1,400,000 and the four riparian countries \$454,000 to the survey of four tributaries of the Mekong. The object in each basin is to select a site for a dam which will create a reservoir as a source of water for irrigation and for a relatively small amount of power, within the possibilities of immediate utilization; to survey soil and other agricultural resources; and to establish an agricultural experiment station which will also provide training for extension workers. These tributary basins are the Battambang River Basin in Cambodia, the Nam Ngum Basin in Laos, the Upper Chee Basin in Thailand, and the Upper Se San (Yali) Basin in Vietnam.

This phase sets the stage for the computation of more detailed specifications of the tributary projects. It is expected that actual construction of the dams on the tributaries may get under way in from 18 months to three years in all four nations.

The decision to start work on the tributaries instead of on the main stream is described as simply a matter of setting goals within the present reach of the four countries and of projecting results within the capacity of these countries to utilize.

- The United Nations Technical Assistance Board has released special grants through the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (TAO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), amounting to about \$400,000. FAO will undertake agricultural, forestry, and fisheries surveys. WMO will continue to assist American and French teams in the installation of equipment and the training of local personnel.

- Preliminary studies of the feasibility of constructing a model of the Mekong River delta to study water volume and salt intrusion have recently been completed by a special

mission sent to the area by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The UNESCO mission spent about six weeks in Cambodia and Vietnam collecting information for consideration at the November meeting of the Committee for Coordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in Vientiane, Laos. The Committee is composed of representatives of the four riparian countries.

- Other agencies have also offered their assistance: the International Labor Organization (ILO) to undertake any needed manpower surveys; the World Health Organization (WHO) to do a study of the health problems in the basin; and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has suggested the use of radioactive isotopes for hydrologic measuring.

Individual countries are contributing to the development of the Mekong basin in the following ways:

- The United States is currently contributing \$2,200,000 for the installation of a complete hydrologic network in the lower basin. Made by the International Cooperation Administration and carried out by the Harza Engineering Company, the grant calls for gauges to measure water volume and velocity, rainfall, and water depth. Begun in December 1958, it is expected that this part of the project will be completed by May 1962 when the network will be operated by technicians of the four countries now being trained by the United States and France.

- France has contributed \$400,000 for the purchase of hydrologic equipment, for fisheries, and sedimentation research in Cambodia, and land-use surveys in Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- Aerial mapping of the Mekong and 13 of its tributaries is being done by Canada, whose contribution of \$1,300,000 (Canadian) includes airplanes, technicians, photographers, and supporting ground control surveys. Working maps of the area are expected to be available by 1961.

- \$240,000 has been allocated by Japan for the survey of the Mekong's main tributaries. Air and ground studies began in 1958 and in 1960 the survey entered a more advanced stage in the hope that smaller construction projects might get under way in the tributaries at an earlier stage.

- New Zealand's contribution of \$100,000 has been utilized for the procurement of four special water-jet vessels to survey the river, as well as for a 50-foot survey launch.

- The United Kingdom has provided \$56,000 for the procurement of additional meteorological equipment, with the balance to be used for the purchase of another scientific survey vessel.

- India's contribution (estimated at \$32,000) of 366 rain gauges has made possible the completion of physical requirements for the hydrologic investigations.

- Australia has provided \$200,000 and technicians to assist in geological investigations of the proposed dam sites at Pa Mong and Sambor. These studies will begin this month.

- Petroleum for the cars, airplanes, boats, machinery, and equipment required in the data-collection operation has been offered by Iran. It has been estimated that the

first year's requirement would total some 255,000 gallons, or \$32,000.

- Other aid: The U.S.S.R. has a standing offer to extend technical assistance in the development and construction of hydroelectric projects, with details to be worked out later. Nationalist China has offered 5,000 tons and Israel 1,000 tons of cement. In addition, Pakistan has placed at the disposal of the Mekong countries its experience in the development of water resources.

International contributions to the project total approximately \$6,357,640. The riparian states have pledged \$954,000 in local funds, for a total of \$7,311,640 for the project to date. As impressive as international cooperation in the Mekong area has already been, however, it merely represents a first step. When the project reaches the design and construction stage even greater international financial assistance will be required.

## First Stages of Development

International interest was first focused on the Mekong in 1951 when the Bureau of Flood Control of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) made its first studies and investigations. The war in Indochina and unsettled conditions in the region, however, permitted only an appraisal of the river's potential through the compilation and analysis of topographic, hydrologic, and other data.

The importance and need for development of the Mekong was underscored again later at ECAFE's eleventh session in April 1955 when further studies were called for. In 1956, a team of seven experts took a closer look at the potential resources in the fields of irrigation, navigation, flood control, and hydroelectric power and produced their findings in what has ever since been referred to as a "dream document." In March of the same year, the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation prepared a "Reconnaissance Report, Lower Mekong Basin," for the International Cooperation Administration.

It was the February 1957 ECAFE report, however, that clearly established an international pattern for the Mekong's development by suggesting studies and making proposals which would benefit two or more countries. This report stimulated the interest of the four Mekong riparian states to meet in May 1957 and recommend the establishment of a Committee for Coordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin. This Committee, which held its first session in October 1957, has met regularly ever since and will meet again this November. The Committee is an instrument for cooperative actions of the four governments and ECAFE serves as its secretariat.

After its first meeting, the Committee requested the United Nations to provide a team of experts to undertake further comprehensive studies of the Mekong. As a result, a United Nations Survey Mission of the Lower Mekong Basin was organized under the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. Lieutenant-General Raymond A. Wheeler of the United States was appointed to head the mission which carried out a three-month survey of the Mekong by both land and air. The Wheeler report, submitted in February 1958, called for a multipurpose program

of survey and investigations leading to full development of the river, including irrigation facilities, flood control, hydroelectric power, and navigation. It further specifically recommended a \$9,200,000 five-year program of investigations which would include the employment of qualified engineering firms for the collection of certain data and a high-level international technical advisory board of engineers to be appointed by the Coordination Committee.

One reaction to the Wheeler report was that it was too ambitious and that its goals were impossible to accomplish, physically or financially. Less than three years later since the Coordination Committee's first session, however, the Mekong project is well under way.

The appointment in 1959 by UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld of Dr. C. Hart Schaaf as Executive Agent was an important step. With permanent headquarters in Bangkok for him and his staff, the Executive Agent has been called "coordinator of coordination." On the occasion of the opening of the headquarters, Mr. Hammarskjöld declared that the Mekong project is an example of international cooperation and an effort toward economic development which should be an example to other regions. The Mekong has always been a source of life and is now a factor of unity.

## What Development of the Mekong Will Mean

Even a cursory examination of the available hydrologic and topographic data, meager as it was, convinced the experts of the great potential of the lower Mekong for service to the riparian countries in the fields of navigation, hydro-power generation, irrigation, and other related water uses. In these fields, this is what development of the Mekong will mean:

**Irrigation.** The 1957 ECAFE report found that the area under cultivation in the four countries amount to 5,700,000 hectares in the lower basin, of which less than three percent was irrigated. Estimates showed that an *initial* irrigation scheme along the river would create a surplus flow of water which could bring more than 9 million hectares under cultivation. Irrigation is important in the area because the majority of the population is engaged in agriculture.

In addition to the irrigation schemes, there are opportunities for the reclamation and improvement of several million hectares of land by flood control and drainage works. In fact, the 1957 report considered flood control of the greatest importance in the development of the delta.

It was found that 86 percent of the cultivated land along the basin is devoted to rice. Irrigation and flood control would not only improve rice yields but also allow for the diversification of crops.

**Hydroelectric power production.** The Mekong holds great possibilities for hydroelectric power generation. For example, the report calculated that six major dams envisioned for the main stream of the Mekong will generate more than 36.93 billion kilowatt-hours of firm energy a year. A seventh project, Tonlé Sap, while important for flood control, is not considered suitable for hydroelectric power.

The report recommended the Pa Mong and Sambor projects (estimated costs at \$72 million and \$95 million, respectively) as most favorable for first-stage development. The report felt that it might also be possible to complete the Khemarat (\$233 million) and Khone Falls (\$104 million) projects, together with the construction of a barrage at Tonlé Sap, within the first 20 years.

In addition to the generation of power, the construction of these five projects would meet the requirements for irrigation in some areas, would moderate floods, would increase river depth to help navigation, and should help industrial development in the basin. Two other sites recommended for future development were Luang Prabang and Thakhek.

The recent decision to begin with projects on the tributaries rather than in the main stream is an attempt to meet the more immediate needs of the area in terms of water for irrigation and power production.

**Navigation.** The Mekong also offers possibilities for the development of inland navigation. Like many great rivers of the world, it forms an access route for inland waterway transport to the interior. Also an advantage is the fact that the distance along the waterway seldom exceeds that along existing land routes. Certain sections of the river, however, are not navigable or are navigable only with difficulty. Nevertheless, the development of navigation on the river would facilitate the economic development of the area by making relatively inexpensive transportation available. Also of great importance is the fact that the possible value of exports by way of the Mekong might be well over \$250 million a year and of great significance to the countries of the basin.

**Forests and fisheries.** The forests of the lower Mekong basin represent a major asset in the economies of Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand, but they have not yet been exploited on any significant scale because of the lack of transport facilities.

Besides agriculture and forest produce, fishery resources are of greatest importance to the lower Mekong basin, particularly to Cambodia and southern Vietnam.

**Mineral resources.** Mineral resources in these countries have not been adequately surveyed. There are, however, known deposits of various minerals and it is expected that with cheap power and essential raw materials, industry would develop rapidly, increasing the demand for power.

These, of course, are only a few ways in which the region will be affected by the Mekong's development. In the long run, it will mean higher standards of living for the population of the region by facilitating the agricultural, industrial, and general economic growth of the area.

## Future Program

It is anticipated that by 1963 the present five-year phase of data collection will have been completed. The preparation of plans for dams and barrages and their actual construction will be the next phase, including the building of irrigation canals and dikes and the installation of hydroelectric plants.

The two problems of the future would then seem to be those of organization and finance. The sifting, collating,

and organizing of the mass of figures, charts, and tables will be a tremendous task. In the realm of finance, it would seem reasonable to assume that if the present spirit of international cooperation persists, the necessary bank loans and other investments would be forthcoming. Much still depends, however, on the continued cooperation of the four riparian countries.

The 1957 ECAFE report envisages a 20-year program for the construction stage alone. The project timetable allows two years for the engineering design of the projects after all the data has been collected and before actual construction work can begin. Revised estimates of the project, however, indicate that construction might possibly be accomplished in 14 years. This allows one year for acquiring adequate financing, six years for actual construction of projects on the main stream, and about seven years for construction work on the principal tributaries.

The development of the Mekong is clearly an international program. And one of the most significant features of the entire project is that the technicians of the four riparian countries, despite racial, geographic, and political differences, appear to work well together at the technical level. Each is devoted to the realization of this great project.

*Sources: Development of Water Resources in the Lower Mekong Basin, United Nations Flood Control Series No. 12, 1957; Report of United Nations Survey Mission, 22 April 1958 (Wheeler Report); UNESCO Press Releases dated March 7, 1959 and January 11, 1960; UN Press Feature 212/150160; United Nations Review, February and March 1960; ECAFE Press Releases ECAFE/50, March 10, 1960, ECAFE/54, March 18, 1960, ECAFE/61, July 6, 1960, ECAFE/62, July 19, 1960; UN Newsletter, July 22, 1960; New York Times, July 23, 1960; UN Press Release G/104, August 15, 1960; United Nations Special Fund, 1960, UN Publication No. 60.I.8., July 1960: pp. 47.*

## Educational Television

On or about January 1st, an estimated five million students in some 13,000 schools and colleges in a six-state midwestern area will benefit from educational TV broadcasts transmitted by an airplane circling Purdue University.

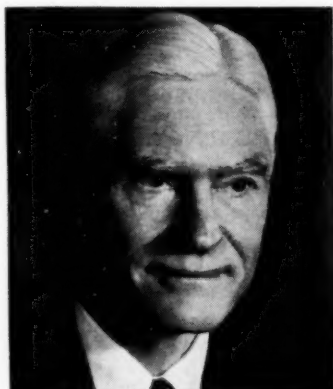
Cities in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin will be able to receive the ETV broadcasts as a result of a \$7 million project jointly sponsored by the Ford Foundation and manufacturers of electronic equipment.

The live and taped educational programs, which will originate from Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, would normally be received only within a 50-mile radius. However, by means of retransmitting the programs from an airplane circling 20,000 feet overhead, it is expected that the effective radius can be increased to 400 miles.

A full six-hour daily schedule will be experimented with after the first of the year. The only expense for the individual school districts will be the purchase of UHF television receivers for the classrooms. The newly formed Midwest Council on Airborne Television Instruction has already begun recruiting teachers currently working in the ETV field.



## —The People of NPA—



Tommy Weber

**J. Carlton  
Ward, Jr.**

J. Carlton Ward, Jr., NPA board and business committee member, has had a long and distinguished career in the aircraft industry. President of Vitro Corporation of America since 1953 and recently elected chairman of the board, he was chairman of the board of Thompson Industries, 1950-53. From 1940-48, Mr. Ward was president of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation and later served as chairman of the board from 1948-50.

Born in Brooklyn, Mr. Ward was graduated from Cornell University in 1914 with a degree in mechanical engineering. As vice president of United Aircraft Corporation and general manager of its Pratt & Whitney Connecticut Division from 1935-40, Mr. Ward participated in developing engines for some of America's finest military aircraft.

In 1940, he was chief of an advisory mission to France on the production of aircraft engines and materiel. In 1942, he was a member of the War Production Board aircraft mission to Great Britain. Later he was president of the eastern division of the National Aircraft War Production Council and for many years on the board of governors of the Aircraft Industries Association. Founder of the first Navy missile project demonstrating the automatic homing principle, he also founded and headed the Nuclear Energy Propulsion of Aircraft project, from 1946-49.

Mr. Ward was a consultant to Laurence Rockefeller on aviation matters, 1949-50; chairman of the Flight Safety Foundation, which he reorganized in 1952; and consultant to the Under Secretary for Air, 1952. He has been a member of the Eberstadt Committee on National Security Organization of the Hoover Commission; a director and officer of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the committee to found the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo; and later director; board member of the Atomic Industrial Forum; chairman, Engineering Council of Cornell University and former Cornell trustee; board member, American Ordnance Association; and chairman of the Guggenheim Medal Award Board.

He is a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences; a director of the Atomic Industrial Forum; chairman of the Navy's Advisory Board on Educational Requirements; on the board of advisors of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces; and on the Business Advisory Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

## The Idea of Democracy

**T**HE IDEA OF DEMOCRACY as it has found expression in the American scene is presented in a recently published report by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund on *The Power of the Democratic Idea*. The sixth in a series by the Special Studies Project on "America at Mid-Century," the report tells the story of modern democracy. It states the reasons why democracy is worth working at and it examines the American democratic process in an effort to see what resources Americans have at their disposal for meeting the problems they confront in the second half of the 20th century.

As the report points out, the power of democratic ideals is now so great that even the most militant opponents of democracy must speak the language of democracy to justify themselves to those they rule.

Throughout almost 200 years, American democracy has provided the rest of the world with a testing place for democratic principles. It is still a testing place for these principles. And, according to the report, "the test these principles must meet is the same test they have had to meet in the past: they must demonstrate their power to generate visions, to set programs in motion, to lift Americans above mere getting and spending, and to kindle the hopes of people elsewhere."

At the greatest moments in the American past, it continues, "Americans had an image before them of what free men, working together, could make of human life. The great question that the present generation of Americans will answer is whether the American democratic adventure can be continued and renewed and whether American life can be lit by a sense of opportunities to be seized and great things to be done." The stated purpose of this report "is an effort to indicate that the problems America faces today, although they are heavy, are not burdens but invitations to achievement."

The five preceding reports of the Special Studies Project have dealt with questions of national defense, foreign economic policy, the national economy of the United States, education, and foreign policy. These are all questions with which the United States must deal if it is to maintain and strengthen its own democratic system and if it is to play its necessary role on the world scene.

The six Rockefeller Panel Reports will be published in one volume early in 1961.

(*The Power of the Democratic Idea*, VI Report of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Special Studies Project, published by Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N. Y.: 1960. pp. viii and 75, \$ .75.)



# The World's Population Centers

"GENERATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC research and highly sophisticated planning have brought man to the stage where he can bounce messages off a balloon orbiting in space. By jet plane he can reach any spot on the planet in less than a day. But in the area of social invention man's approach to many urgent problems, among them population control and city planning, still smacks of the Dark Ages rather than the technological age of invention and creative improvisation."

This is the view of Robert C. Cook, editor of the *Population Bulletin*, in a study in the September issue of that publication on what the world's rapidly growing population will mean to cities and metropolitan agglomerations in the future.

Mr. Cook believes that the "pull" and "push" of urban centers will continue to vary in different areas of the world, decelerating in the older, industrial countries and accelerating in the agrarian, underdeveloped countries which hold two thirds of the world's people.

In the West, he continues, the Industrial Revolution generated the capital needed to build the economies which could provide for the growing populations. In Western industrial centers, jobs were plentiful and this provided the "pull" for the vast numbers of people who migrated, and still do, from country to city.

The situation, however, is often reversed in the underdeveloped countries, the author points out. There, the "push" is the gross overcrowding of the rural population living at or near the bare subsistence level. More often than not, the migrant goes to an even more precarious urban situation where he finds it impossible to secure employment readily and is required to spend his limited savings. It is Mr. Cook's belief that from the socio-economic and humanitarian points of view, the trek to the cities in the underdeveloped countries will continue to be more of a curse than a blessing as it absorbs limited capital and generates tension.

The author traces the growth patterns of cities from the Renaissance, through the stages of the industrial-urban revolution and the world-wide urbanization of the early 20th century, up to the present time. Mr. Cook draws attention to the fact that today two people out of every 10, or more than 500 million people, live in cities of 20,000 or more population. This means that if the present growth rate continues, almost half of the world's population will live in cities of 20,000 or more by the year 2000, and by 2050, nine people out of every 10.

## Metropolitan Areas

In a discussion on growth in metropolitan areas, Mr. Cook provides the following statistics in an effort to demonstrate the size of the problem that growing populations present:

- In 1955, the world had 1,107 metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more. Almost one third of these, or 341, were in Asia and over one fourth, or 279, were in Europe. North

America had 202, Latin America 78, and Oceania only 11. The nations with the largest number were the United States, 189; U. S. S. R., 148; and China, 103. Of the world's 108 metropolitan areas with one million or more, 34 were in Europe, excluding the U. S. S. R., 32 were in Asia, and 26 were in North America.

- The four largest metropolitan areas in the world have a total population of almost 44 million people. The Tokyo-Yokohama urban agglomeration with 11.3 million people in 1955 (almost 7 million of them in Tokyo) by now may be almost as large as the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area (over 14 million people in 1960). London's metropolitan area had 10.5 million people in 1956, 3.2 million of them in London proper. Suburbia has not reached the U. S. S. R., for in 1955 Moscow's metropolitan area, although the fourth largest in the world, was considerably smaller than the three other giants. It had 7.3 million people; and slightly over 5 million of them lived in Moscow itself.

- New York City's five boroughs have a population of 7.7 million. The borough of Manhattan with 1.7 million in 1960 records a decline of 15 percent from the 1950 census. Its population density is 75,900 people per square mile.

- Japan, with 92 million people and a land area about the size of Montana, is one of the most highly urbanized nations. It has 64 cities of 100,000 population or more, and their combined total is over 21.3 million. That is about a fourth of Japan's total population, and about 7 percent of all the people in the world who reside in cities of that size.

In the author's opinion, as people in the urbanized West continue to flock to cities, already unsolved social problems will grow worse and many new problems will be created by new pressures and tensions.

## Life in Megalopolis—U.S.A.

In the United States today population is growing very rapidly. The greatest part of this growth is, and the writer believes will continue to be for some time to come, in the metropolitan agglomerations. Furthermore, multitudes will continue to leave the farm for city and suburb each year.

Mr. Cook poses the following questions, solutions to which must be found if the growing needs of a rapidly expanding population are to be met: "Will our cities rise to the challenge of rebuilding and revitalizing which faces them? How will they cope with the even higher rates of juvenile delinquency, mental illness, alcoholism, and other social ills which ever-increasing congestion in living inevitably will bring? How will they meet the numerous other problems which grow in size as cities grow: traffic congestion, air pollution, city blight, congested slums, inadequate housing, and dwindling water supplies?"

Fortunately, as the author points out, many people are becoming aware of the dire implications in this trend toward the monstrous-sized city. Regional, state, and city

planning groups, and in some cities citizen groups, are being formed in an effort to correct disastrous trends and to alert public opinion to their implications.

### Space, the Finite Factor

Taking a look into the future, Mr. Cook cautions that in the city of tomorrow man first will have to face the fact that space is the finite factor in the multiplication of people. In all probability, he says, projections will never materialize which indicate that a century hence Calcutta's population could increase by from 35 to 66 million, or that New York City could be half or two thirds that size. However, they serve to warn of nightmares to come unless man begins to apply his foresight and his great inventive skills to check his unprecedented population growth and to solve the problems which that growth has created.

Mr. Cook warns that a do-nothing, know-nothing approach or a Micawberish hope that "something will turn up" does not resolve crises.

## New U.S. Disarmament Administration

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the U.S. Disarmament Administration to develop and coordinate American policies and activities in the field of arms limitation and control was recently announced by the Department of State.

The Administration, which will be responsible to the Secretary of State, will unite political, military, scientific, and technical skills in a continuing effort to find the most effective means of dealing with the increasingly complex disarmament problem.

As recently as August, an NPA study on *Strengthening the Government for Arms Control* underscored the need to establish a government organization of a permanently based body of experts who could present facts, issues, and alternative proposals to the President for decision. The report emphasized the need for positions that derive from clear cut policy. The new Disarmament Administration, in addition to coordinating study and research, will be responsible for formulating policy recommendations for consideration within the U.S. government with respect to the limitation and control, by international agreement, of armed forces and weapons of all kinds and for the direction and support of international negotiations on these matters.

The NPA study also pointed out that it is not enough to merely win a debate or to gain the support of world opinion; our problem is how to achieve a solution that will prevent world catastrophe. One of the aims of the Disarmament Administration will be to lessen the danger of war by miscalculation and help to promote a just and durable peace.

## The Search for "Giftedness"

IN THE UNITED STATES today much attention is being focused on the "gifted child," especially in educational circles. Even the nation's universities and colleges are adopting new methods for screening applicants for admission. Previously, only those students ranking near the top of their high school classes had any hope of acceptance.

Today, these same educators point to the fact that our "gifted" young population is this country's most valuable human resource and, at the same time, they warn that the quality of "giftedness" in a child must be discovered early if the child is to have the opportunity for full personal development.

In the past, the "gifted child" has always been considered to be the one achieving a high score on an intelligence (I.Q.) test. Two University of Chicago educational psychologists, Jacob W. Getzels and Philip W. Jackson, have been conducting experiments for the past four years, however, to create a new concept of "giftedness" or, as they prefer to call it, "creativity."

Through their research, which is supported by a grant from the U.S. Office of Education, Getzels and Jackson have indicated that neither the I.Q. test nor teacher preference is a completely dependable means of identifying students of a high potential.

The two psychologists used a sample group of about 500 teenagers ranging from the sixth grade through the senior year in high school in tests conducted at the University of Chicago Laboratory School. The group selected for study was composed of two types of students: the "highly intelligent" and the "highly creative." The students represented the top 20 percent of the sample population in each of those two categories. Children who were high in both creativity and intelligence were not included in this particular experiment but are the subjects of further investigation still under way.

Among some of the conclusions reached by the pair as a result of the experiments are:

—The emphasis on sense of humor is so marked among the creative group that it is one characteristic that sharply sets apart the high-creativity group from all other groups.

—The high-I.Q. child seeks to possess now those qualities which he believes will lead to success in adult life. The creative child does not use this goal as a criterion in selecting his present aspirations.

—The high-I.Q. child holds to a self-ideal consonant with what he believes his teachers would approve. The creative child shows a negative correlation with such a model.

In other words, the high-I.Q. children tend to "converge" upon stereotyped meanings, to perceive personal success by conventional standards, and to move toward the model provided by teachers. On the other hand, the high-creative children tend to "diverge" from stereotyped meanings, to integrate fantasy and reality, and to perceive personal success by unconventional standards.

"It is," according to Getzels and Jackson, "as if the high-I.Q. children seek out the safety and security of the 'known,'

while the high-creative children seem to enjoy the risk and uncertainty of the 'unknown.'"

The two researchers hope their efforts may have important implications for defining and identifying gifted children and that in the future it may be more common practice to measure other qualities of giftedness as well as I.Q. By breaking the precedent of labeling only the high-I.Q. children as gifted, they foresee the possibility of expanding the concept to include other potentially productive groups.

(*The University of Chicago REPORTS*, Vol. 11, No. 1, October 1960.)

## The Great Organizers

A new insight into high-level management of business is provided in the recently published *The Great Organizers*, by Ernest Dale, which presents profiles of managerial geniuses who have solved organizational problems at DuPont, General Motors, Westinghouse, and National Steel.

Throughout, the book provides practical material on organizing or reorganizing a company by explaining methods used by highly skilled executives, comparing modern management theories, and pointing out fallacies.

Using actual case histories, the book develops criteria of action applicable to corporations with comparable problems and conditions.

The book also considers the growing concept that management is not primarily responsible to stockholders, but is

rather an arbiter among employees, customers, suppliers, and stockholders. The dangers and the legal implications of this development are discussed and possible solutions are suggested.

(*The Great Organizers*, by Ernest Dale, published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York: August 1960. pp. 292, \$5.95.)

## World Affairs Handbook

An "Annual Program Handbook" of resources for planning programs on world affairs is featured in the September issue of *Intercom*, published by the Foreign Policy Association-World Affairs Center. Topics cover U.S. foreign policy, the United Nations, world trade and economic development, and refugee problems. Study guides, bibliographies, sources for films, display materials, and speakers are also included. The October issue of *Intercom* will focus on the Middle East.

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